



THE ASSAM GAZETTE

অসম বাজপত্র

অসাধাৰণ EXTRAORDINARY প্রাপ্ত কৰ্ত্তৃত্বৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশিত PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY

নং 300 দিশপুৰ, সোমবাৰ, 10 জুলাই 2023, 19 আহাৰ, 1945 (শক)
No. 300 Dispur, Monday, 10th July, 2023, 19th Ashadha, 1945 (S. E.)

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION

The 17th June, 2023

eCF No. 306069/2023/16.- In exercise of the powers conferred by the Sub- section (2) and (3) of Section 10 of the Assam Town & Country Planning Act, 1959 (as amended) read with Rule 6 of the Assam Town and Country Planning (Publication of Master Plan and Zoning Regulations) Rules 1962, the Governor of Assam is pleased to publish the following notice regarding the publication of the Final Master plan for Sarupathar.

Notice for the Publication of Final Master Plan for Sarupathar.

1. It is notified that the Final Master plan for Sarupathar is prepared by the Directorate of Town & Country Planning, Government of Assam and adopted by the State Government under the sub section (2) and (3) of section 10 of the Assam Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Rule , 1962 for the area as described in the schedule below is hereby published.
2. The Final Master plan with all relevant papers and maps may be inspected free of Cost during the office hours at the office of the Director, Town & Country Planning, Dispur, Guwahati-6, Deputy Director, Town & Country Planning, District Office- Golaghat, office of the Chairman ,Sarupathar municipal board & Sarupathar revenue circle Office. Copies of the Final Master Plan is available in the office of the Director, Town & Country Planning, Dispur, Guwahati-6 and Deputy Director, Town and Country Planning Dist Office Golaghat for sale on payment.

SCHEDULE**A. SITUATION AND AREA**

District : Golaghat
 Sub-Division : Dhansiri
 Approx Master Plan area : 39.19 sq. kms.
 Approx Municipal area : 7.991 sq.kms.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARY

North Village: Sewaguri, Bor Pavojan
 South Village: Nogajuri, Dighalganja
 East Village: No.2 Tengahola Moran Gaon
 West Dhansiri River

C. REVENUE AREA INCLUEDED IN THE MASTER PLAN AREA OF SARUPATHAR

- a) Sarupathar MB area
- b) Revenue Circle and villages

Revenue Circles	Villages
Sarupathar Revenue Circle	(1) Naharani Gaon (Part-1,2 & 3), (2) Lotajari Gaon (3) Chatiyani Pathar Gaon (Part 1&2) (4) Tengahola Gaon (5) 1 No.Gandha Karoi, (6) 2 No.Gandha Karoi (7) Nalanipathar Gaon, (8) Nagajuri Gaon No. 1, (9) Khanikar Gaon, (10) 1 No. Padumani Gaon (Part 1 & 2), (11) 2 No. Padumani Gaon (Part 1 & 2)

KAVITHA PADMANABHAN,
 Commissioner & Secretary to the Government of Assam,
 Department of Housing and Urban Affairs,
 Dispur, Guwahati-6.

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION:

1. Location:

Sarupathar town is situated at a distance of 330 kms. east of Dispur, the state capital of Assam. Sarupathar is one of the important town in Upper Assam of Golaghat district and is situated on the southern bank of river Brahmaputra at a distance of 104 kms. from Jorhat town and 56 kms. from Golaghat town. The National Highway 39 goes 19 kms. away from the Sarupathar town via Barpathar. Dimapur an important town of neighbouring state of Nagaland is situated at a distance of 32 kms. away from Sarupathar town and CCI cement factory at Bokajan of Karbi Anglong district is at a distance of 22 kms. from the Sarupathar town.

The climatic condition of Sarupathar is highly humid with abundant rainfall during monsoon period with recorded average annual rainfall of 2044.99 mm. The maximum temperature in winter is 8.76°C.

Sarupathar is situated at 26°10'-26°15' latitude and 93°50'-94°55' east longitude is fertile and contributes a major portion of agricultural production to the state. There are many tea gardens surrounding Sarupathar Town and is famous for paddy and vegetable farming.

Sarupathar is the Sub-Divisional Head Quarter of Dhansiri Sub- Division of Golaghat district. Sarupathar is well connected with district head quarter of Golaghat district by P.W.D. (Roads) and National Highways. The railway line of N.F. railway from Guwahati to Tinisukia is passing through the town and Sarupathar railway station is a busy railway station of the district.

Sarupathar town committee was formed in the year 1999 with an area of 3.81 sq. kms. Sarupathar town committee has upgraded to Municipal Board with 10 Nos. of ward with an area of 7.991 sq.kms. due to rapid growth trend as well as Civil and Administrative importance.

(a) Brief History:

Some historian comment that the name Sarupathar came into existence during the Ahom period. In pre-Ahom period Sarupathar was a part of famous Kachari Kingdom. Mythologically Kacharis are predecessor of the famous character of Mahabharata "Ghotokoch". Many ancient historic symbols of Kacharis and Ahoms are still and discovered and unrecognized.

1. Need for the Master Plan

The Master Plan incorporates several innovations for the development of the town. The Master plan envisages vision and policy guidelines for the perspective period upto 2041. It is proposed that the plan be reviewed at five yearly intervals to keep pace with the fast changing requirement of the society.

The purpose of Master Plan is to promote growth and guide and regulate present and future development of towns and cities with a perspective of 20–25 years. A master plan is a dynamic long term planning document that provides a conceptual layout to guide future growth and development. Master Plan is about making the connection between buildings, social settings and there surrounding environments.

The following critical areas have been the focal points of the plan.

(a) Land Policy:

The land policy would be based on the optimum utilization of available land resources, both, public and private in land development. Creating provision within the Master Plan area to meet the development requirement during the plan period.

(b) Public Participation and Plan Implementation:

Decentralized local area planning by participatory approach; Performance oriented planning and development, with focus on implementation and monitoring.

(c) Shelter:

Development of plotted housing with optimal utilization of land; Private sector participation for development / redevelopment of housing, through prevailing housing policies of govt.

(d) Housing for poor:

In-situ slum rehabilitation, including using land as a resource for private sector participation; In order to prevent growth of slums, mandatory provision of EWS housing / slum rehabilitation in all group housing and plotted housing development.

(e) Environment:

Special emphasis on conservation of Environment is taken care of. Rejuvenation of Water bodies etc. through a number of measures including ensuring abundant water in the area.

Provision of open spaces / recreational areas and green belt to the extent of 17 % is proposed for the area.

(f) Mixed Use:

To meet the growing demand of commercial activities and overcome the shortfall of available commercial space, a liberalized provision of Mixed Use in residential areas has been adopted adhering to the requisites of the environment, while achieving better synergy between workplace, residence and transportation.

(g) Trade & Commerce:

District & Community Centre are proposed to be developed as facility corridors along major transport networks to prevent unintended and unplanned ribbon development and for better synergy between public transport and work centre.

Development of Integrated Wholesale Markets at the urban periphery. Mandatory provisions for service and repair activities.

Informal shops, weekly markets, handicrafts bazaars, used books / furniture / building materials bazaars to be developed.

(h) Informal Sector:

The informal and unorganized sector is a major source of employment in the economic fabric of the city for which the following approach is proposed, like

- (i) The weekly markets to be identified and planned/developed.
- (ii) New areas for informal trade to be developed and integrated with housing, commercial, institutional and industrial areas.
- (iii) Provision of common basic services like toilets, water points, etc. involvement of NGOs envisaged.

(i) Industry:

Taking into care of the Environment as a major concern, listing of industries prohibited/restricted has been incorporated in the Zoning Regulation.

Modernization/up-gradation of existing industries including non-conforming industrial centre.

Special provisions for service and repair centre.

Inclusion of new activities like IT industry etc.

(j) Transportation:

The proposals include the following:

A new parking policy including private sector development of parking facilities, enforcement of norms for parking space, are proposed to take place. Integrated multimodal public transport system to reduce dependence on personalized vehicles is also proposed.

Provision for introducing cycle tracks, pedestrian and disabled friendly features in arterial and subarterial roads are also to be proposed in the Master plan.

(k) Health Infrastructure:

Health care facilities proposed to achieve uniform benefits to all the people.

Nursing Homes, clinics etc. also allowed under relaxed Mixed Use norms as per statutory guidelines.

(l) Educational Facilities:

Rationalization with enforcement of planning norms for educational institutions.

Locating parks / playgrounds within cluster of schools & colleges.

Provision for vocational and other educational facilities, skill development centres.

Schools and training centre for mentally/physically challenged with differential development norms.

(m) Disaster Management:

Disaster Management centre provided in each administrative zone.

Building regulations for safety of structures as per seismic zone and National Building Code and prevailing building rules.

(n) Provision of Sports Facilities:

Provisions for sports infrastructure for local, national and international events.

Incentives provided for sports facilities and swimming pools in schools, clubs and group housing.

(o) Focus on Infrastructure Development:

Perspective Plans for Water, Power, Drainage & Solid Waste Management of Service Agencies as part of Draft Master Plan of Sarupathar-2041.

CHAPTER – 2

POPULATION ANALYSIS:

a. Demography:

The population of Sarupathar town is 9931 as per 2011 census where 5197 (52.33%) are male and 4734 (47.67%) are female and the population figure will be changed due to delimitation of Sarupathar town.

The population of Sarupathar Master plan area is 28,501 as per 2011 census. The decadal growth of population of Sarupathar Master Plan area from 1991 to 2011 is shown in the table – 1. The population of Master Plan area has increased from 15,660 in 1991 to 28,501 in 2011.

Table No. – 1
Growth of population in the Sarupathar Master plan area 1991-2011

Sarupathar MB Area			Sarupathar Planning Area			Sarupathar Master Plan area		
Year	Population	Percentage increase	Year	Population	Percentage increase	Year	Population	Percentage increase
1991	-	-	1991	15660	-	1991	15660	-
2001	9922	-	2001	15436	1.43	2001	25358	61.92
2011	9931	0.09	2011	18570	20.30	2011	28501	12.39

(Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 & 2011)

Figure-1



The population growth in the Sarupathar Master Plan area is quite steady as the town has marginally experienced in migration. The average rate of growth is estimated to be 61.92% per annum during the period from 1991 to 2011. The rate of population growth in the Municipal area is about 0.09% during the period from 2001 to 2011. No significant population growth is marked in the Municipal area, this natural growth is only due to the growth of economic activities in the Municipal area.

b. Density of Population:

The population density of Sarupathar Town was 786 person per sq. km. in 2001 and 769 person per sq. km. in 2011. The rate of increase of population density of Sarupathar Town is not significant and the population density of the town is much lower in comparison to the other towns of the state. It shows that the process of urbanization is very slow in the area and growth is natural.

c. Age – Sex composition:

The sex ratio of Sarupathar Master Plan area is lower than the state which is 958. There has been a significant increased of sex ratio of the last decade (2001 – 2011) which is 92%.

Table No. – 2

Percentage distribution of Broad age group (0 to 6years)of Sarupathar Master plan area.

Year	Sarupathar MB area			Sarupathar Planning area			Sarupathar Master Plan area			Percentage of growth
	Male	Female	Female/000 Male	Male	Female	Female/000 Male	Male	Female	Female/000 Male	
2001	630	517	1179	1083	1011	1121	1713	1376	1113	-
2011	472	484	1096	904	908	1101	1528	1392	1104	16.7%

(Source: Census of India 2001 & 2011)

d. Literacy:

As per the census 2011, the literacy rate of Sarupathar is 92.5%. Thus Sarupathar has higher literacy rate compared to 77.4% of Golaghat district and 72.19% in Assam. The male literacy rate is 95.01% and the female literacy rate is 89.67% in Sarupathar. The Literacy rate of Sarupathar Master plan area is 64.19% as per 2011 census.

e. Population Projection:

Population projection is the basic requirement for the projection of other needs of the area. From all these projections the developmental plan of an area should be prepared which can fulfil the different needs of the people living therein.

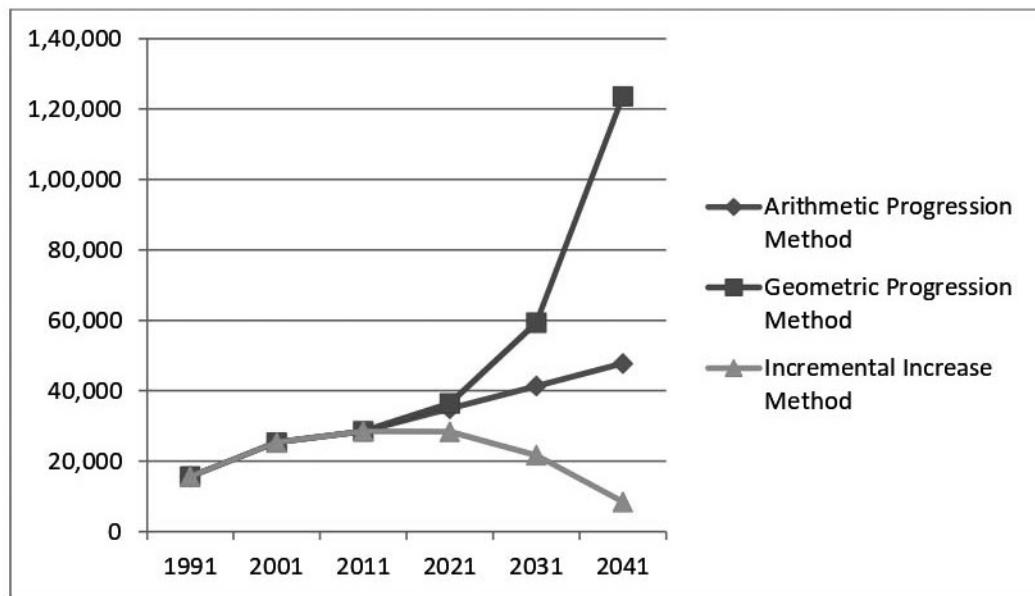
Projected population of the Sarupathar Master plan area is estimated as stated below:

Table No. – 3

Projected population of Sarupathar Master plan area.

Year	Arithmetic Progression Method	Geometric Progression Method	Incremental Increase Method
1991	15,660	15,660	15,660
2001	25,358	25,358	25,358
2011	28,501	28,501	28,501
2021	34,922	36,397	28,367
2031	41,342	59,359	21,677
2041	47,763	1,23,626	8,433

(Source: Calculated by Town & Country Planning, Golaghat)

Figure-2

Considering the three types of population projection methods, Incremental Increase method has projected population of 8,433 by 2041. The Arithmetic Progression Method shows a very conservative figure of 47,763 persons by 2041, while the Geometric Progression Method has projected population of 1,23,626 persons. Currently, Sarupathar town is still one of the small town of Assam, with no major economic and commercial activities in the anvil. Thus, the arithmetic projection method shall be considered for the purpose of planning for the horizon population.

CHAPTER – 3

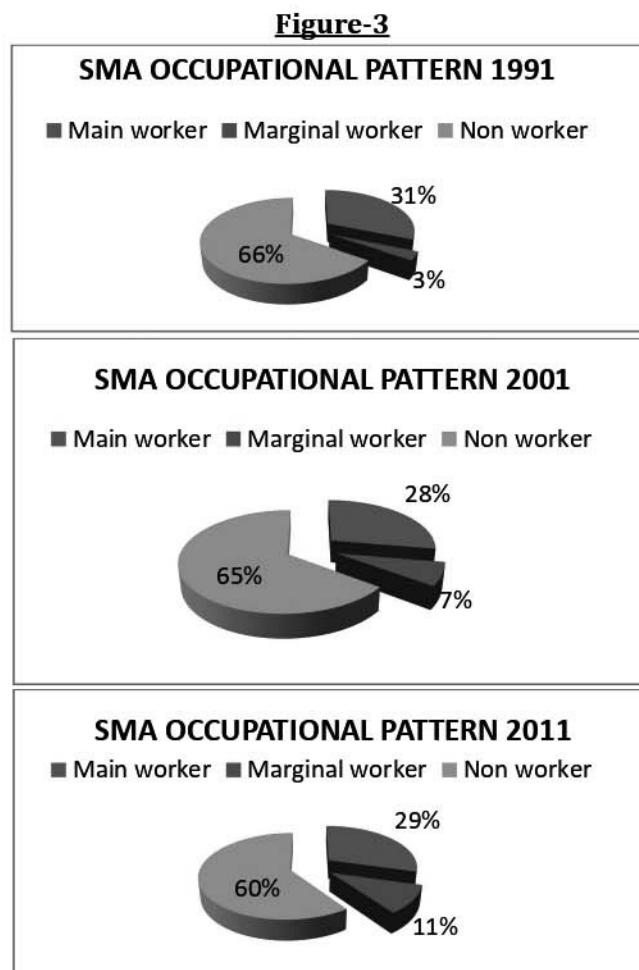
ECONOMIC BASE AND EMPLOYEMENT:

Sound economic with optimum use of local and regional resources is a basic requirement for all round development. A town like Sarupathar acts a powerful link between rural settlement and urbanized centres with regards to collection and distribution of economic inputs of the region and their influence of the physical development of the region. Economically Sarupathar occupies a fairly good position being rich in agriculture (paddy and vegetable farming) and tea gardens.

Table No. – 4
Occupational structure of Sarupathar Master Plan area

Sl. No.	Workers type	1991	%	2001	%	2011	%	% wise growth
1	Main worker	4897	31.27%	7030	27.72%	8398	29.46%	19.46%
2	Marginal worker	525	3.35%	1884	7.42%	3037	10.65%	61.20%
3	Non worker	10,238	65.37%	16444	64.84%	17066	59.87%	3.78%
	Total:	15660	100%	25358	100%	28501	100%	-

(Source: Census of India 1991,2001 & 2011)



The main worker of Sarupathar Master Plan area accounts 29.46% in 2011. There has been a significant growth of marginal worker in between 2001 to 2011 which is 61.20%.

Types of workers:

As per the Census of India, the population can be divided into main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. They can be defined as:

- a) Main Worker: One who has worked in any economically productive work for at least 183 days/6 months in a year.
- b) Marginal Worker: One who has engaged in economically productive work for less than 183 days/6 months in a year.
- c) The ones who have not participated in any economically productive activity constitutes the 'Non-Workers'.

The analysis of types of workers in Sarupathar depicts that the share of non-workers is the largest within the Sarupathar Master Plan area. There are 59.87 percent non-workers, while 29.46 percent are main workers and 10.65 percent are marginal workers.

CHAPTER - 4

HOUSING AND SHELTER :

Housing is one of the vital sector of human settlement. The quantity of houses reveals the overall economic profile of the settlement.

There is 2272 holding in the Municipal area as per 2011.

Table-5
SMA Household and PC of Growth

2001			2011			Percentage growth (2001-2011)
Population	No. of H.H.	Person per H.H.	Population	No. of H.H.	Person per H.H.	
25358	4889	5.18	28501	6049	4.71	23.7%

(Source: Census of India 2001 & 2011)

It is seen from the table that the growth of household has increased significantly which is 23.7%. On the other hand the number of per person household has decreased from 5.18 to 4.71. The per person household rate has been a decreasing trend both in rural and urban areas of the Master plan.

HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATION:

The household for the projected year 2041 has been estimated with an average size of 4.71, which is 8051 against the population of 43343.

Table-6
Estimated Household for 2021,2031 & 2041

Year	No. of Household	Percentage growth
2021	6654	10%
2031	7319	10%
2041	8051	10%

(Source: Calculated by Town & Country Planning, Golaghat)

CHAPTER- 5

TRANSPORTATION:

5.1 Network of roads.

Sarupathar town is well connected with both road & railways. The railway line of N.F. railway from Guwahati to Tinsukia is passing through the town and Sarupathar railway station is a busy railway station of the district. The National Highway 39 goes 5 Kms., away from the Sarupathar town. The road network links to town with the district head quarter of Golaghat and Barpathar Town and other areas of the district as well as Dimapur as an important town of neighbouring state of Nagaland is situated at a distance of 32 kms., away from Sarupathar town.

The town has both Municipal roads and PWD roads.

5.1.1 Bus Transport Terminals

Sarupathar Municipal Board Bus stand provides parking facilities to all the vehicles used for daily inward and outward commuting. The existing ASTC Bus stand is also located in one side of public Bus stand. At present the bus stand is not in good shape. It has sufficient space to provide services for future growth of vehicle. Bus stand is required to develop in a full fledged manner. Bus stand is proposed to develop as Public Bus stand. There is no truck terminus at Sarupathar Town and the trucks do their loading and unloading of their goods on the road side itself.

There is no any on-street, off-street provision of parking in the town. The town has highly inadequacy of organized parking space for motorized vehicles. The cars are parked in the main road of the town creating congestion.

5.2 Proposed transportation plan.

5.2.1 City road network

The Sarupathar Master Plan 2041 recommends to develop a hierarchy based arterial road network system comprising primary arterial, sub-arterial and collector roads. The main functional roads recommended are

- City Radials/Axial
- Alternative corridors
- All purpose roads in central area.

No specific road network has been designed as the condition of the present roads need to be taken care of and after a period of five years a fresh plan has to be taken up for this alternative network to improve the transportation system.

5.2.2 SARUPATHAR ROAD HIERARCHY

Hierarchy of roads in the Master plan area is proposed as per URDPFI guidelines as stated below:

Table:-7
Sarupathar hierarchy of Roads

ROAD TYPE	Road_Length (Meter)	Width (Meter)
Major Road	19036.15	50
Other Roads	66024.81	30
Grand Total	85060.96	

(Source:- As URDPFI Guidelines)

The ZERO POINT (Mile stone) of Sarupathar Master Plan Area is near Sarupathar railway station. However, a PWD Bench Mark (BM) exists at the office premises of the Ex. Engineer, P.W.D. Sarupathar & Barpathar Territorial Roads Division, Sarupathar, the coordinates of which are yet to be received from the concerned department.

Figure-4



Kordoiguri P.W.D. Road at Sarupathar Town

Sarupathar to Naojan P.W.D. Road at Sarupathar Town

5.2.3. Proposed Road Network

No such road network has been proposed except betterment has been recommended. Black topping and a minimum of 7.5 meter ROW need to be maintained at all levels while preparing the local area plan.

The following roads are proposed for widening and improvement with drain cum footpath.

- i. Kordoiguri P.W.D. Road
- ii. College Road.
- iii. Turun Gaon Ali P.W.D. Road.
- iv. Sarupathar Naojan Road.

- v. Koiri Gaon Road.
- vi. Padumoni Parghat Road connecting to National Highway
- vii. Go Baat –Ward No. 6 & Ward No.9
- viii. Girls High School approach road, near Kushal Bhaban, Sarupathar.

5.2.4. The existing Roads.

The existing roads are proposed to be upgraded interims of Row, capacity and other geometrics. The new roads need to be planned and designed for a higher level of service from their entry into BRMP to their meeting with the CBD orbital road.

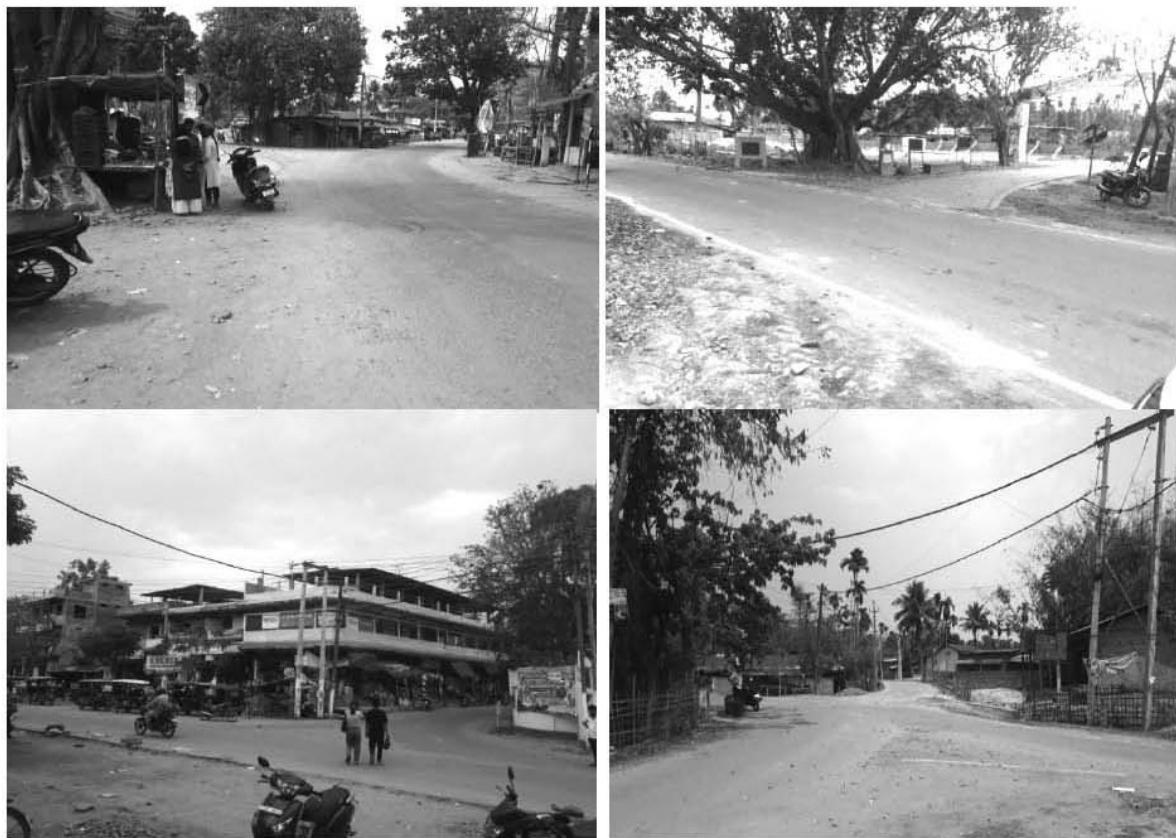
5.2.5. Improvement of Intersections.

It is recommended that all the major intersections, specially those on the arterial and sub-arterials be signalised.

The proposed intersections to be developed are mentioned below.

- a. College Tini Ali
- b. Khanikar Chari Ali
- c. Podumoni Tini Ali
- d. Ekarani Chari Ali
- e. Naharani Chari Ali
- f. Junction point of Kushal Konowar Ali and Kordoiguri Ali

Figure-5



Improvement of intersections at Sarupathar Town

5.2.6. PARKING PROPOSAL

The existing taxi stand on Kordoiguri PWD Road level crossing has been proposed to be developed as parking stand for four wheeler and two wheelers. Another Taxi stand on Sarupathar Naojan P.W.D., road has been proposed to be developed as parking stand for Magic, Winger, TATA DI etc. The maintenance of the project is proposed to be done by the Sarupathar Municipal Board by leveraging suitable user fee.

5.2.7. LANE MARKED AND SIGNAGE

- ❖ All on street parking spaces need to be clearly defined by lane markings.
- ❖ Adequate and appropriate signage's to be installed at all places on the street network to identify "Parking" and "No Parking" areas.
- ❖ Off-street parking places to be clearly identify by signs and distinguishing marks.

5.2.8. PROPOSED BUS STAND

A Public bus stand has been proposed in the existing Sarupathar bus stand land (Kordoiguri PWD road) along with commercial space and parking facilities for other three and four wheeler.

Figure-6



**Existing Public Bus stand at
Sarupathar Town**

CHAPTER- 6

INFRASTRUCTURE, PUBLIC UTILITIES & SERVICES:

6.1. Physical infrastructure:

6.1.1 Water Supply

The Assam Urban Water Supply & Sewerage Board has introduced piped water supply in Sarupathar Town and the same is yet to be completed. The details are given below.

- (i) Capacity of the scheme- 1.50MLD
- (ii) Source of water- Surface water of nearest river- Dhansree.
- (iii) Water distribution zone – 1.
- (iv) Length of water distribution pipe network- 31.00 Km within the Sarupathar Municipal Board area as on 2010.
- (v) Water treatment plant 1.00 no having capacity 1.50MLD.
- (vi) Fire hydrant provision is NIL.
- (vii) Approved rate of water supply per month Rs. 300.00 (Minimum) for domestic connection and commercial connection Rs.1200.00 (Without meter). Again for metered connections Rs.18.00/KL for domestic and Rs.30.00/KL for commercial.

Figure-7



**Ongoing Urban Water Supply project at
Sarupathar town**

At present, PHE department has provided water supply in the Sarupathar Town and planning area partially. The details are given below:-

Table-8
Existing, ongoing & proposed schemes

Sl. No.	Name of PWSS	Name of Villages covered
1.	Naharani PWSS	Naharani Gaon (Part-I,II & III)
2.	Lotajuri PWSS	Lotajuri Gaon
3.	Tengahola No.1 PWSS	Tengahola Gaon
4.	Nalani Pathar PWSS	Nalanipathar Gaon
5.	Nagajuri Da-chuk PWSS	Nagajuri Gaon No.1
6.	Khanikar PWSS	Khanikar Gaon
7.	Sarupathar PWSS & Padumoni No-2 SPWSS	1 No. Padumoni Gaon (Part-I)
8.	Nepali chuk PWSS	1 No. Padumoni Gaon (Part-II)
9.	Padumoni No.1 PWSS	2 No. Padumoni Gaon (Part-I)
10.	Chuch chukya PWSS	2 No. Padumoni Gaon (Part-II)
11.	Gandhkoroi PWSS (Proposed)	Gandhkoroi Gaon (Part-I & II)

(Source: Asstt. Executive Engineer, PHE Sub-Division, Dhanisri, Sarupathar)

6.1.2 Norms of Water Supply:

Per capita water supply for designing of various schemes as suggested in "Manual on Water Supply and Treatment" of the Central Public Health Engineering Organization, Government of India is as follows:

1. 70 Ipcd for Towns provided with Piped Water Supply but without sewerage system
2. 135 Ipcd for Cities provided with Piped Water Supply where sewerage system is existing/contemplated.
3. 150 Ipcd for Metropolitan and Mega Cities provided with Piped Water Supply where sewerage system is existing/contemplated.

For Sarupathar Master Plan area 135 Ipcd is assumed for water demand estimation keeping in view of partial existence of sewerage system or laying of complete sewerage system in future.

Table: 9
Projected Water demand in different Units SMA for 2041

Unit	Places	Projected Population	Gross Water Demand (in MLPD)- 2041
Sarupathar Master Plan area	Sarupathar Town and Sarupathar Planning Area	47763	6.5 MLPD

(Source: Calculated by Town & Country Planning, Golaghat)

Fire-hydrants is proposed from the proposed Urban water supply schemes in the market areas of the Sarupathar Town from which fire fighters can obtain water for putting out a fire.

6.2 Drainage & Sewerage

There is no proper drainage network in Sarupathar Town. Drains are partially pucca and the rest are kutcha. Total length of drain in the Municipality area is 22.90 kms approximately

where 6.5 kms. are pucca and 16.4 kms are kutcha. The existing drainage network of Sarupathar town is mostly need proper improvement in near future because of the growing demand. The town does not have a Sewerage System. Households have their own septic tank with the tank effluent discharged directly into the roadside kutcha drain.

6.3 Solid Waste Management.

At present there is no scientific solid waste management system in the town. The major source of waste generation in the town is household waste produce, commercial establishments, hotel & restaurants, daily market, weekly markets, residues etc. The Municipal Boards collects garbage by one Dumper & one tractor and by Ape & Tata ACE from different collection point. At present there is no designated dumping ground for the Municipal Board for which dumping of wastes has become a matter of concerned. The garbage at present without segregation is dumped at Da-Singimari at a distance of 2 kms from the Town where 2 Bighas of land are available.

There are total 12 numbers of dustbins are operating in the town area. Moreover, Sarupathar M.B. has total 2 numbers of vehicle for door to door collection of garbage.

Figure-8



Existing Dumping ground at Sarupathar Town

6.3.1 Electric sub-station and major transformers

Sarupathar town is powered by 132/33 KV grid sub-station Bokajan. At present, this is the only source of power for Sarupathar town. The upcoming 132/33 KV grid sub-station at Ikorani will resolve the power scarcity problem of Sarupathar town. There is only one 33/11 KV sub-station at Sarupathar with an installed capacity of 10 MVA. During summer, the peak loads demands 4 MW in Sarupathar sub-station. For uninterrupted power supply, there is a requirement of 33 KV incomer breaker and 5 nos. Of 11 KV outgoing breaker, 11 KV PT-set, Battery charger cum DCDB, 400 Amps line type GOAB switch. Renovation of earth system off 33/11 KV sub-station and earth filling/gravelling required.

6.4 Social Infrastructure

6.4.1. Education

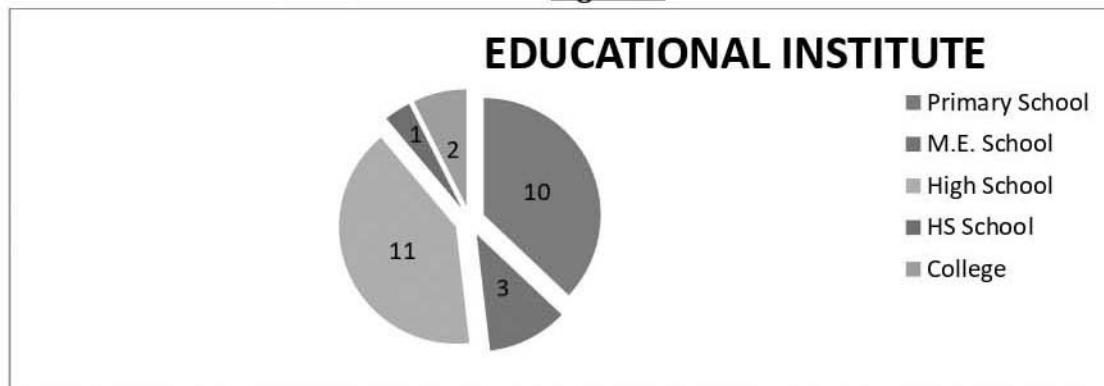
The town has a higher level of educational facilities for general education. The literacy rate of Municipal area is 92.48% and the Master plan area is 64.19% The town has general college, Junior college, Higher Secondary School in the town. The number of educational institution is presented in the following table.

Table No.10
Distribution of educational institution

Sl. No.	Educational facility	Existing number	Total No. of Teacher	Total No. of Student
1.	Primary School	10	23	744
2.	M.E. School	3	18	353
3.	High School	11	154	4180
4.	H.S. School	1	30	750
5.	College	2	61	2506
6.	Other Technical Institute	Nil	Nil	Nil

(Source:- DEEO & Inspector of Schools, Golaghat)

Figure-9



6.4.2 NORMS FOR PROVISION OF SCHOOL LEVEL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The Urban Development and Plan Formulation and Implementation guidelines provide the following norms for setting up educational facility according to requirement of the population and level of enrolment.

Table:-11
Norms for School Level Educational Facility

Sl. No.	Educational Facility	Population per unit (Approx)	Strength
1	Pre Primary/Nursery School	2500	250
2	Preprimary School (Class I to V)	5000	500
3	Senior Secondary School (Class VI to XII)	7500	1000
4	College	1.25	1000-1500

(Source: As URDPFI Guidelines)

On the basis of the norms provided in the table-9 the requirement of educational facilities for the Sarupathar Master plan area has been chalked out for the projected population for the year -2041.

Table:12
SMA Estimated School level Educational Facility

Sl. No.	Educational facility	Existing Number	Estimated requirement for the year 2041
1	Pre Primary/Nursery School	0	19
2	Pre primary School (Class I to V)	10	-
3	Senior Secondary School (Class VI to XII)M.E. H.S. HSS	15	-
4	College	2	-

(Source: Calculated by Town & Country Planning, Golaghat)

6.4.3 Health:

There is 30 (thirty) bedded community Health Centre (Civil Hospital) in the town with 6 (six) nos. of doctor and thirty 30 (thirty) nos. of para medical staff in the Health centre. The facilities available in the civil Hospital is not sufficient to fulfil the requirement of patients. Due to the absence of specialist medical practitioner, the people of the town has to depend on Golaghat and Jorhat town and near by Dimapur town.

The following table gives the present scenario of health facilities in the Sarupathar Master plan area.

Table-13
Health Facility in Sarupathar Master Plan area

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	No. of Hospital	Total No. of Doctors	No of Beds	Average per day patient treated	
					Indoor	Outdoor
1.	Sarupathar CHC	1	6	30	10	150

(Source: SDM & HO, Sarupathar Block PHC)

CHAPTER- 7

ENVIRONMENT AND CITY BEAUTIFICATION PLAN:

7.1 City Beautification plan/Proposals:

7.1.1. Road side plantation:

Roadside plantation is proposed along the main road of the town for City beautification.

Some of the major roads are given below.

- i. Kordoiguri PWD Road
- ii. Sarupathar to Naojan Road
- iii. College Road
- iv. Turungaon Ali PWD Road
- v. Koiri Gaon Road
- vi. Shivbari Road
- vii. Deopani Road

7.2 Urban agriculture and urban forestry.

Urban agriculture generally refers to the cultivation, processing and distribution of agriculture products in Urban and sub-urban setting, including things like vertical production, wall house farms and other innovations. Urban agriculture shows great potential in the fulfilment of basis human needs, it not only provides food but also ensures a sustainable distribution and production system thereby creating employment opportunities and regular income for individuals. This is usually done within the city peripherals. Urban forest provide key ecosystem services, like filtering air and water, that are essential to healthy human communities in cities where air pollution and water management can pose public health risk. It is proposed to plant trees in the open spaces, playgrounds, school playground etc. in the master plan area.

7.3 Development of parks and recreational spaces.

The following parks and recreational places are proposed for development.

- i. Improvement and development of Swahid Kushal Konowar Children Park at ward No.2 (near 30 Bedded Hospital)
- ii. Improvement and Development of General play ground for sports, Cultural function, fairs, circus etc. (Near Thana).
- iii. Improvement and development of Mini stadium, Ward No.10, Near Sarupathar College.
- iv. Walking zone around the general play ground and Mini stadium.

7.4 Development and Beatification of Parks:

Figure-10



Swahid Kushal Konowar Children Park

CHAPTER- 8

LAND USE PLAN :

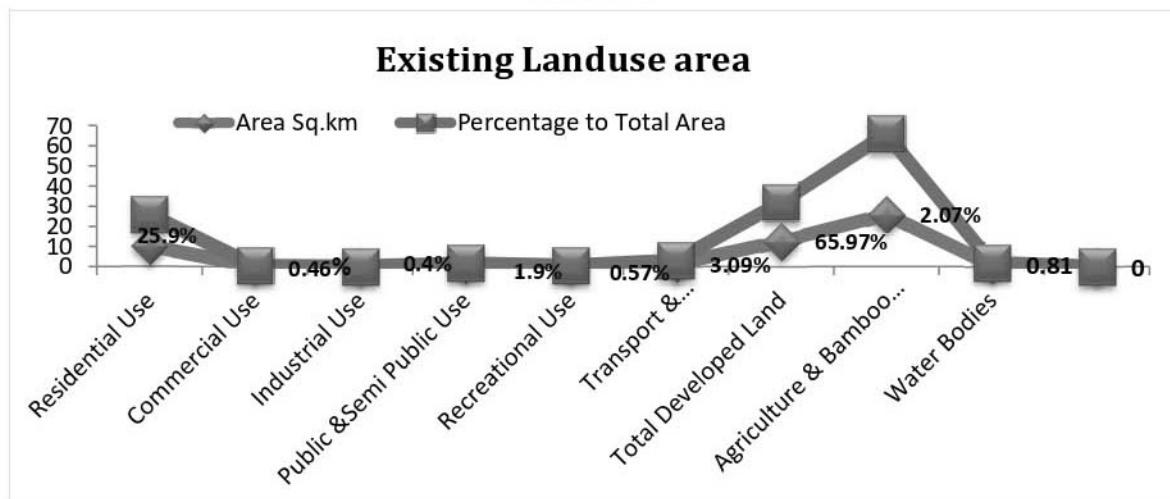
The existing land use pattern study is inevitable in order to understand and systematic analysis of the functional relationship among various uses particularly the places of working, living, marketing, recreation. A detailed land use survey of the area was conducted in 2020. The existing land use in the Master plan area has been broadly grouped in to the following categories and is prepared in the table no.10

Table -14
EXISTING LAND USE PLAN

SARUPATHAR EXISTING LANDUSE AREA			
Sl. No.	Land Use	Area	Percentages to
	Category	(Sq. Km.)	Total Area
1	Residential Use	10.17	25.95
2	Commercial Use	0.19	0.50
3	Industrial Use	0.02	0.05
4	Public &Semi Public Use	0.70	1.78
5	Recreational Use	0.25	0.64
6	Transport & Communication	1.22	3.11
	Total Developed Land	12.55	32.02
7	Agriculture & Bamboo Plants	25.83	65.90
8	Water Bodies	0.81	2.07
	TOTAL AREA	39.19	100

Existing Land use pattern of Sarupathar Master plan area (Source: T&CP survey 2020)

Figure-11



The Master plan area has good share of agricultural land which accounts 65.90% of the total area. Hence, there is ample scope of future development and also it provides the opportunities of having sufficient open spaces in planned developed area of the Master plan.

8.1. MAJOR LAND USE PATTERN:

8.1.1 RESIDENTIAL

Residential land use occupies the major land use within the town and its immediate outskirts which covers 10.17 Sq.kms of the total area and 25.95 % of the total land use, which the rural area is predominantly covered by the paddy field and low lying area. The major residential areas are concentrated around the main market of Sarupathar town.

8.1.2 COMMERCIAL

The commercial land use accounts for 0.19 sq.km. which is 0.50% of the total area. The intensity of commercial activities is high in the central area. The major commercial activities spread in a linear fashion and stretch for about 2 to 3 kms. along the Kordoiguri PWD road.

8.1.3 PUBLIC & SEMI PUBLIC

The land use on public and semi public is 0.70 sq.km accounting for 1.78% of the total area. The land use under public and semi public component is higher than the commercial component. The main reason may be attributed as being one of the important sub-division of Golaghat district and the existence of most of the sub-divisional offices.

8.1.4 RECREATION

The Master Plan area has total 0.25 sq.km. of land under open space and parks and playground segment of the land use classification. The water body and river of the Master plan area accounts 0.81 sq.km. of land.

Table-15
Proposed Land Use Plan

SARUPATHAR PROPOSED LANDUSE AREA			
Sl No	Landuse Category	Area (Sq. Km.)	Percentage to Total Area
1	Residential Use	15.90	40.57
2	Commercial Use	0.58	1.47
3	Industrial Use	1.07	2.74
4	Public & Semi Public	0.87	2.22
5	Recreational Use	0.61	1.57
6	Transport & Communication	1.22	3.10
Total Developed Land		20.25	51.67
7	Agriculture	17.66	45.05
8	Waterbodies & Green Belt	1.28	3.28
TOTAL AREA		39.19	100.00

(Source- Calculated by T&CP, Golaghat)

Table-16**Comparison between proposed and existing land use in Sarupathar Master Plan Area**

COMPARISON OF LANDUSE AREA (SARUPATHAR)					
Sl. No.	Land Use	Existing Area		Proposed Area	
	Category	(Sq. Km.)	%age	(Sq. Km.)	%age
1	Residential Use	10.17	25.95	15.90	40.57
2	Commercial Use	0.19	0.50	0.58	1.47
3	Industrial Use	0.02	0.05	1.07	2.74
4	Public &Semi Public Use	0.70	1.78	0.87	2.22
5	Recreational Use	0.25	0.64	0.61	1.57
6	Transport & Communication	1.22	3.11	1.22	3.10
	Total Developed Land	12.55	32.02	20.25	51.67
7	Agriculture & Bamboo Plants	25.83	65.90	17.66	45.05
8	Water Bodies / Green Belt	0.81	2.07	1.28	3.28
	TOTAL AREA	39.19	100	39.19	100.00

(Source- Calculated by T&CP, Golaghat)

The land use plan 2041 for Sarupathar Master plan area has been prepared considering

- (i) Accommodating existing and future development.
- (ii) Improvement of existing condition of Sarupathar Master plan area and to develop the Urban structure with a population of 47,763 by 2041.
- (iii) Proposing need based infrastructural facilities.
- (iv) Ensuring orderly transport network for easy accessibility of people and smooth movement of goods and services.

8.2. Restructuring of land uses based on sectoral studies.

The proposed land use plan has been prepared taking into consideration the minimum dislocation of existing land uses inter relating the highest order of activities with planning areas and establishing home work place relationship. The plan prepared will determinate a physical base for massive new growth through major programme of land acquisition and installation of infrastructure.

(a) Residential use

The proposed land use is 15.90 sq.km. out of which 10.17 sq.km. is existing and additional 5.73 sq.km. is proposed. Residential land use accounts 40.57% of the total area.

(b) Commercial use

The commercial area of Sarupathar town are in linear pattern which have been developed along the major market road. The proposed land uses 0.58 sq. km. out of which 0.19

is existing and 0.39 is newly proposed and 1.47% of the total area is accounted by proposed commercial land use of the Master plan, shopping centre, Market complex and vending zone is proposed in the commercial land use areas of the Master plan with adequate parking facilities.

(c) Industrial use

1.07 sq.km. has been allotted to the industrial land use of the Sarupathar Master plan area which accounts 2.74% of the total area.

(d) Public & Semi Public use

0.87 sq.km. has been proposed under public and semi public land use category which accounts 2.22% of the total developed area of the Master plan. The public and semi public use has been earmarked for new institutional complex to cater to the social infrastructure of the greater Sarupathar Master plan area.

Town Planning Scheme

A plot of land measuring 0.3947 sqkm. or 39.47 hectare at No.-1 Gandhokoroi Gaon is earmarked for Town planning schemes (TPS) to provide land for infrastructure, social amenities, gardens and housing for economically weaker sections.

No Construction Zone

All the open spaces, field, maidans etc have been marked as no construction zone in the Master plan area. No construction zone adjacent to the rivers/streams, wetlands and natural channels have been demarcated upto 15 mts in the Municipality area and 50 mts in the planning area within the Master plan boundary to protect the banks of the natural water bodies.

Vending Zone.

Vending zone have been identified under Sarupathar Municipality areas as follows:

- i. Saheed Bil bahadur Padam Shrestha & Bhupen Hazrika Market complex, Ward No.-4 (Daily Market).
- ii. Weekly Market, Ward No.9.

CHAPTER- 9

PROPOSED PROJECTS' BRIEF AND TENTATIVE FUNDING

SOURCE:

9.1. Functions and needs of the planning area.

The master plan of Sarupathar has been proposed considering future needs of the population of the area and expected future activities. Since the area is mainly dominated by agricultural activities, so the livelihood of the patterns of the indigenous community are also given due consideration in formulation of the proposed land use plan to accommodate the increasing future activities which will expect to meet the future need of the area.

9.2. Major Functions of the planning area.

Major functions of the Sarupathar master plan area based on the studies on existing situation and future needs are expected as follows:

- i. To function as sub-divisional head quater town of Dhansiri sub-division.
- ii. To function as growth centres for trade and commerce.
- iii. To function as industrial centre for small scale and households industries.
- iv. To function as recreational centre for nearby town regions.
- v. To function as a transportation/communication junction.

9.3. Plan Period

Planning is a continues process for growth of Urban settlement. For the purpose of preparation of Master plan, a time span for the plan has been adopted to facilitate estimation of various requirements of the town and get between services out of it. The plan period for Sarupathar Master plan is therefore proposed for a span of twenty years upto 2041. But for effectiveness of Master plan, future modification, alterations, additions to the proposed plan is required as per specific need of the area.

9.4. Physical plan proposal

With the planning concept in mind proposals have been worked out in consideration of various physical, landuse and socio-economic survey.

Comprehensive Master plan is to attain sustainable and balanced integrated Urban development in the area proposed for its population of 47763 by 2041 keeping in view of cultural million and all predictable factors as well as environment.

9.5. Identification of Priority sector Projects.

The proposal contained in the Master plan will be implemented by preparing detailed scheme for execution in phase manner. The master plan prepared here is merely the first stage of total programme. It contains the plans and policies for the improvement and development of Sarupathar Master plan up-to 2041.

1. Office Building etc.

- i. Construction of Town Hall, Near Circuit House, Ward No.1, Sarupathar Town.
- ii. Construction of Administrative Block for all Government offices under one roof, at Ward No.1 Near Circuit House, Sarupathar Town (92 Bighas).
- iii. Bibah Bhaban, Near Weekly Market at Ward No.7.
- iv. Construction of Auditorium & Library.
- v. Construction of Sports complex at Sarupathar Mini Stadium, Sarupathar (22 Bighas of Land approx.).
- vi. Construction of Cold storage, Ware House.
- vii. Apartment building for EWS.
- viii. Improvement & Development of 30 bedded Civil Hospital.
- ix. Construction of Nursing Homes, Clinics etc.
- x. Construction of Engineering College, Skill Development Centers, Vocational Training Centers etc.
- xi. Construction of B.Ed. College.

2. Market Complex

- i. Construction of Multi-utility building with provision of Marriage Hall, Conference Hall and lodging facility near Weekly market, Sarupathar Town, (Area-4B. 3K.14L.).
- ii. Construction of Vendor & Hawker Markets in the notified areas.

3. City Beautification

- i. Beautification and Development of Children Park, Near Forest office land, Ward No.4 (Area- 2 Bighas Approx.).
- ii. Construction of Welcome gate (Toran) at 4 points depicting the cultural heritage of the town at
 - a) Kordoiguri Ali
 - b) Deopani (Dhansiri Bridge)
 - c) Sarupathar Naojan PWD Road
 - d) Sewaguri Road
- iii. Wall Painting in Sarupathar Town.

4. Bus transport terminals and parking area

- i. Development of existing public Bus stand by providing adequate facilities.
- ii. Construction of Truck stand.
- iii. Construction of parking area for commercial vehicle such as Magic, Tata D.I. etc.

5. Widening of Road

- i. Kordoiguri PWD road (from Barpathar to Sarupathar proposed for 4 lane).
- ii. Padumoni Parghat Road connecting to National Highway
- iii. Go Baat –Ward No. 6 & Ward No.9 (distance 2 kms. approx.)

- iv. Girls High School approach road, near Kushal Bhaban, Sarupathar (1.5 kms).
- v. College Road.
- vi. Turun Gaon Ali PWD road.
- vii. Sarupathar Naojan Road.
- viii. Koirigaon Road.

6. **Water Supply project** : Water supply project is proposed to cater the future needs of population of Master plan area.
7. **Project for Solid Waste Management** : Scientific solid waste management project is proposed.
8. **Railway Over bridge** : Railway over bridge is proposed at Block I.B. road at Sarupathar Town.
9. **Installation of Traffic signal points in different locations.**

The Sarupathar Municipal board and concerned line department have to play an important role for formulation and execution of such schemes/ projects in the master plan area. All the above schemes/projects need to be carried out to make the plan area in to healthy place of living.

Specific location for some project proposals will be finalized in consultation with Public Representative, Civil Administration, Circle officer, Sarupathar Municipality and concern line department.

In the first phase, the schemes/projects like widening & improvement of roads, construction of new roads/bye lane, provision for required spaces for parks, playgrounds and parking places and improvement and development of market areas can be taken up.

Fund requirement of each Sector/Projects-

Fund requirement of each sector project will be finalized by the concerned line department after preparation of detailed project report as per Govt. instruction.

CHAPTER- 10

DISASTER PLAN:

10.1. Need for Disaster Management-

Sarupathar falls under Seismic zone v data on disaster assurance, its effect upon people and its cost to counties, are primary inputs to analyze the temporal and geographical trends in the disaster impact. Disaster losses, provide the basis for identifying where, and to what extend the potentially negative outcomes embedded in the concept of risk is released. They help to understand where, and to whom, disaster risk becomes impact. They also provide the basis for risk assessment processes, a departing point for the application of disaster reducing matures.

Development cannot be suitable unless disaster mitigation is built into development process. Investment in the mitigation are more cost effective them expenditure on relief and rehabilitation, prevention and mitigation contribute to lasting improvement in safety and are essential to integrated disaster management. Disaster responds alone is not sufficient as it yields only temporary results at very high cost. So emphasis must be on disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, which help in achieving objectively of vulnerability reduction. As per section 40 of Disaster Management Act-2005 that every department of the State Government shall prepare Disaster Management plan.

1. Plan objectives

The objectives of the district disaster management plan are-

- ❖ Disaster Management in the routine affairs of the department.
- ❖ To provide technical and humanitarian assistance during disaster.
- ❖ Promote and effective disaster of departmental responsibilities during disaster situations.
- ❖ Ensuring safety of departmental infrastructure, human resource and other assets.
- ❖ Ensuring safety of the beneficiaries and others.
- ❖ Speedy restoration after disaster impact.
- ❖ To conduct training and Capacity building for effective prevention, mitigation and respond for disaster.

10.2. Objectives of Departmental Disaster Management Plan:

The objectives behind the preparation of the Departmental Disaster management plan by the Town & Country Planning, District Office, Golaghat:

- To mitigate impact of natural and manmade disasters through preparedness at the District/town level.
- To provide effective support and resources to all the concerned individuals, groups and departments in disasters.
- To disseminate factual information in a timely, accurate and tactful manner while maintaining necessary confidentiality.
- To develop immediate and long-term support plans for vulnerable areas during disasters.

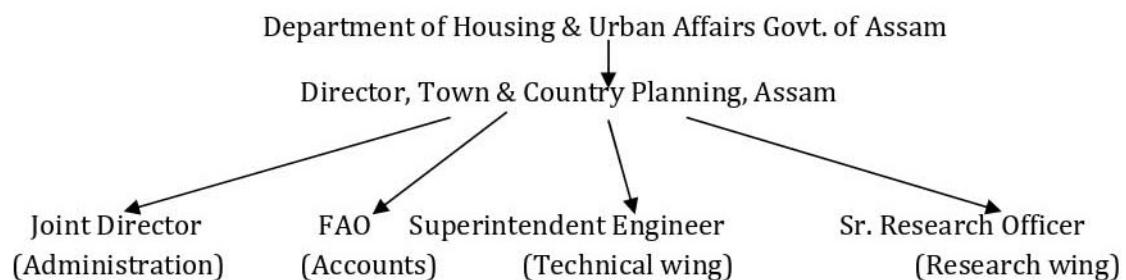
- To have response system in place to face any eventuality related to disruption of urban infrastructure.
- To ensure active participation with the Government administration, communities, GOs and volunteers at the time of disasters.
- To equip the staff with the knowledge and skills for assessing delineating, strategies and delivering their roles in relation to risk mitigation, prevention and implementation of effective response to the extreme events.
- To enable understanding on the integration of Climatic Change Adaptation (CCA), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and sustainable developments and their associated impacts and challenges in providing infrastructural support to the rescue and rehabilitation team.

To ensure that, standard code of practices such as National Building Code (NBC), Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) code, Seismic codes etc. are followed by the department for design and construction of infrastructure to minimizing the effects for disasters.

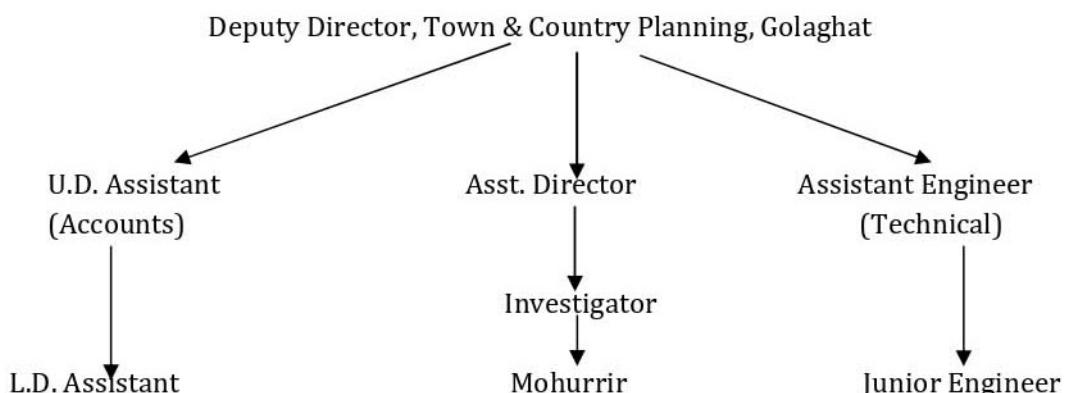
10.3. Profile of the Department:

10.3.1. Functional Organization structure at State, District and Local Levels:

At State Level :



District Level :



At Local Level :

T&CP, Assam does not have any local office

10.4. Inventory of Departmental Resources:

- a) Resource :- Department provide technical support.
- b) Capacity :- Officials to be trained for Earthquake engineering & Rapid Visual Screening etc.
- c) Resources at office level.

Sl. No.	Resources	Quantity	Location
1	Tools & Plants	NIL	At Office
2	Computer Set	NIL	At Office
3	Safety Locker	NIL	At Office
4	Xerox Machine	NIL	At Office

10.5. Disaster Management Cycle:

In multi-hazard response plan, the disaster management cycle has a significant role to play. The four stages of disaster cycle have their own importance in terms of their implementation during, after and before the occurrence of any disaster.

10.5.1 Pre disaster activities:

1. Policy development and national, State, District, local level disaster organization formation.
2. Vulnerability and capacity assessment.
3. Prevention and mitigation.
4. Preparedness, planning and training.

10.5.2. Emergency activities:

1. Warning (beginning before the actual event)
2. Evacuation, search and rescue.
3. Emergency assistance (relief) – food, water, shelter, medical aid.

10.5.3. Post disaster activities:

1. Repair and restoration of life lines (power, telecommunications, water supply, transportation)
2. Reconstruction and rehabilitation.

10.5.4. Main tasks of the department and possibilities of integration of related disaster management aspects

10.6. Main tasks of the Department:

The primary responsibilities/activities of Town & Country Planning, District Office, Golaghat is to prepare Master Plan for the urban areas of the district. While preparing the Master Plan a few sub-urban areas are also included in the Master Plan to cope up with the increased population load. Very recently it has been decided to incorporate the physical maps

like Land use Plan, Zoning Plan, Transportation Plan, etc. In GIS platform. It has also been decided to make the Master Plan more comprehensive and useful in the field of drainage too and accordingly decided to club Physical Master Plan and Drainage Master Plan together.

Some of the important tasks under this department are as follows:

i) Implementation of Master Plan :

It is the responsibility of this Office to guide the growth of the urban areas of the District so that un-haphazard growth may not create chaos in future and the growth restricted within the Master Plan boundary. It provides technical guidance to the Implementing Agency in every aspect related with Implementation of Master Plan.

ii) Enforcement of Zoning Regulations :

It is the task of this office to enforce Zoning Regulations within the Master Plan Boundary and the town boundary as the case may be, by scrutinising land sale and building permission applications on the basis of Proposed Zoning Plan. The cooperation from the implementing agencies like Golaghat Development Authority, Dergaon Development Authority, Golaghat, Dergaon, Bokakhat, Sarupathar & Barpathar Municipal Board in the district are highly essential in exercising this role. Presently though scrutiny of land transferred and building permission applications are to be done by the district office T&CP, in the Golaghat district the application are not enrooted through T&CP office and till date no action has been taken by the ULBs to implement the zoning regulation and Assam Notified Urban Areas (other than Guwahati) Building Rules, 2014. Due to non implementation of the Assam Notified Urban Areas (other than Guwahati) Building Rules, 2014 by the ULBs the vary purpose of safety against manmade disaster could not be obtained.

10.7. Possibilities of integration of related disaster management aspects :

It is difficult to predict the accurate time, location, magnitude of any disasters. So, the departmental construction works should always be concerned with the disasters whether known or unknown or unforeseen. Hence, the construction of a infrastructure should be plan/designed and construct it in conformity with the standard code of practices utilizing sound materials and workmanship. To maintain the quality of the construction works, the laboratory tests plays a vital role. The weak structures are to be identified and should be strengthened by retrofitting through qualified and expert engineers up to the extent possible. More dilapidated structure are to be evacuated and dismantled as per standard guidelines.

- Disaster Vulnerability Maps to be collected from the District Disaster Management Cell and to be incorporated in the Revised Master Plan.
- Strict enforcement of Zoning Regulations will provide safer structure to live in and will also provide ample space for movement of personnel during disaster.
- A systematic and comprehensive Solid Waste Management strategy will reduce the chances of spreading of epidemic as a consequence of disaster to a great extent.
- Preparation of Drainage Master Plan and its implementation is a must to reduce the chance of occurrence of flood.
- All requisite road Cautionary, Mandatory, Informatory signs as per IRC guidelines have to be erected in proper places and a systematic traffic control system is to be provided to minimize occurrence of road accidents.
- Marking of roads will help in effective utilization of road networks during rescue and rehabilitation process.

A District Map is to be displayed in proper place locating all important infrastructures and life line building including a road direction map. Important contact numbers is to be displayed in public place so that the same can be utilised at the time of need.

10.8. Office Building:

This Office is running from the Urban Training Centre, Golaghat under Municipal Administration at Second Floor Golaghat Municipal Market Building.

10.9. Status of Employees:

Sl. No.	Staff Strength & Pattern	Total	Male	Female
1	Deputy Director	1	1	Nil
2	Asstt. Director	1 Vacant	-	-
3	Asstt. Engineer	1 Vacant	-	-
4	UDA	1 Vacant	-	-
5	LDA	2	2	Nil
6	Junior Engineer	2 vacant	-	-
7	Draftsman	1	1	Nil
8	Investigator	1	1	Nil
9	Mohurrir	1	1	Nil
10	Duftry	1	1	Nil
11	Peon (Grade IV)	2	2	Nil
12	Chowkider (Grade IV)	1	1	Nil

TOTAL :- **15**
(5 Vacant) **10** **Nil**

10.10. Manpower Office Profile:

At present there are 10 no. of employees engaged with the District Office in different sectors, cadre and capacity. The details manpower of the office is as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Incumbent	Contact No.	Designation	Role & Responsibility	Responsible Deptt./Cell	Remarks
1	Sri Bipul Saikia	9435129692	Deputy Director	Overall office management works as DDO	Overall management	
2	Sri Prakash Sonowal	9101384250	Draft Man Gr - I	All Mapping works related with preparation of Master Plan.	Technical Branch	

				Monthly Progress Report.		
3	Sri Prayas Boruah	9401911280	L.D.A.	Pay Bill & Expenditure statements etc. and to assist UDA.	Establishment Branch	
4	Sri Partha Pratim Dutta	9854129596	L.D.A.	Pay Bill & Expenditure statements etc. and to assist UDA.	Establishment Branch	
5	Sri Koushik Kumar Thakur	8752901362	Investigator	Survey, Field works	Research Branch	
6	Sri Rongki Doley	8822292844	Mohurrir	Survey, Field works	Research Branch	
7	Sri Biman Kachari	7086739413	Duftry	Service in Establishment Branch	Establishment Branch	
8	Sri Papu Rajkhowa	9678715537	Peon	Dak, Treasury, Bank, Accounts Branch, Service in Establishment Branch	Establishment Branch	
9	Sri Rajib Hazarika	8752955294	Peon	Dak, Treasury, Bank, Accounts Branch, Service in Establishment Branch	Establishment Branch	
10	Sri Lakhayajit Phukan	9401203292	Chowkider	To be in office 24 hrs. And responsibility beyond office hours.	Establishment Branch	

CHAPTER - V

10.11. Preparedness & Response System

Department	Response System			
	Preparedness	Pre (after Waning)	During Disaster	Post Disaster
Town & Country Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building (training) & sensitization among departmental official & staff Assessment of existing department building & other hazard's. Identification of vulnerable building (Safety Audit) in towns and necessary direction to Urban local Body's for necessary action. Evacuation Plan in high rise and life line building. 	<p>Pre preparedness in case of a disaster like flood, earthquake etc. Collection of some construction materials like bamboo, rope, wire, wood, sand, cement bags, first aid kit etc. Will be kept ready.</p> <p>Coordination with District Disaster Management Authority</p> <p>Dissemination of information for early warning to general public with the agencies as DDMA.</p>	<p>During disaster this department will provide technical manpower support to restore essential services and coordinate with DDMA.</p>	<p>After the disaster this department will make assessment of destruction and report to District Admin.</p> <p>Identification of rehabilitation site</p> <p>Modification of Master Plan</p> <p>Preparation of any new Master Plan for affected areas.</p>

10.12. Prevention and Mitigation Plan for Multi-Hazards:

Disaster may occur in the forms of flood, urban flooding, cloud bursting, earthquake, cyclone, storms, fire, land slide etc. an effective prevention and mitigation plan will minimize the loss of life and property and accordingly, the flowing aspects have been laid down in this regards.

- All RCC structures have to be designed considering seismic parameter as per BIS code of practice.
- Repair of already damaged structures.
- Construction of causeways in locations those are more vulnerable during breaching of river guide bunds to pass out huge quantity of flood water safely without damaging the communication network.
- Cleaning of drainage structures to regulate the water flow.
- Pre-monsoon desalting of all major drains will be completed by March 31 each year.
- Besides the pre-monsoon desalting of drains, the periodicity of cleaning drains should be worked out, based on the local conditions. The roster of cleaning of such drains should be worked out and strictly followed.
- Inlets to drain the water from the roads into the road side drains will be provided where nonexistent and properly aligned.
- All waste removed both from the major and the minor drains should not be allowed to remain outside the drain for drying, the wet silt should be deposited in to a seamless container and transported as soon as it is taken out from the drain. In exceptional cases,

the silt may be allowed to dry for about 4 to 24 hours outside the drain before transporting the semi solid silt for disposal.

- Completion of work will be certified by representatives of local Residents/Municipal ward Commissioner.
- The manual on solid waste brought out by the CPHEEO, MoUD (2000) will be followed in cleaning shallow surface drains.
- De silting of minor drains will be carried out as part of a regular preventive maintenance schedule.
- Cleaning of minor drains will be taken up from the out late to upstream side.
- Ageing systems will be replaced on an urgent basis.
- Every building shall have Rain Water Harvesting as an integral component of the building utility.
- Encroachment on drains and in flood plains will be removed.
- Adequate budget will be provided to take care of the men, materials, equipment and machinery. Special funds will be provided for safety equipment of the personnel carrying out maintenance of man-entry drains, culverts.
- Repairs of existing damaged cross drainage and construction of new one as per requirement.
- Adopt, accept and implement latest technical knowhow and skill in Construction Industry for more acceptability.
- Introduce various codes of practices and recommendations as received from the various competent organizations.
- Arrange for mitigation fund within the department through budgetary provisions.
- A key road map of the district which will guide the supply of materials and equipments to the concerned points from the storage place of various departments.
- Regularly capacity building training for staff to be undertaken for vulnerability assessment of critical lifelines and developed mitigation option at the review meeting with the Urban Local Bodies and Development Authority.

Massive Public Awareness Programmes covering solid waste disposal, problems of encroachment involving elected Public Representative in awareness generations.

10.13 Standard Operating Procedure:

An efficient, well-coordinated and rapid action response mount in the consequence of disaster not only minimizes loss of life and property but also facilitates early recovery of normalcy.

The important ingredients of an effective response system are:

- Integrated institutional arrangements,
- Forecasting and early warning systems;
- Well organised and foolproof communication system;
- Quick deployment of specialized response forces

All the officers and staff must clearly understand their roles and responsibilities and the specific actions they have to take for responding to disaster or threatening disastrous situations.

This SOP lays down, in a comprehensive manner outlining the role, with direction for the specific actions required to be taken by all concerned in the department.

The objectives of the SOP:

1. To provide, in a concise and convenient form, a list of major executive actions involved in responding to natural disasters and necessary measures for preparedness, response and relief required to be taken.
2. To ensure that all concerned know the precise measures required of them at each stage.

SOP encompasses the following phases of disaster management for effective and efficient response to natural disasters: -

Preparedness:**Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs):**

Control rooms will be set up at the District level.

The objectives of the control rooms shall be to:

1. Receive and process of disaster alerts and warnings from both the towns of the district and other sources and communicate the same to all designated authorities.
2. Monitor emergency operations in and the town areas.
3. Facilitate Coordination with various Organizations, Departments & Agencies during emergencies.
4. Issuing disaster/incident specific information and instructions specific to all concerned.
5. Consolidation, analysis and dissemination of damage, losses and needs assessment data.
6. Forwarding of consolidated reports to all designated authorities.

Location of control room:

The Control room will be set up in a suitable location preferably in a multi-hazard resistant building at the District level. Control Rooms will be connected with the respective District Control Room of DDMA, State Control Room at the Directorate of Town & Country Planning, Assam. Well trained personal will be engaged in the operation of Control Rooms.

Incident Response System (IRS):

As per the Government of India policy on disaster management, IRS will be integrated into the existing system and Incident Response Teams (IRTs) shall be put in place in the District level by imparting training in different facets of incident management. The emphasis will be on the use of technologies and contemporary systems of planning and execution with connectivity to the joint operations room at all levels.

The members of the IRTs will be imparted specialized training in collaboration with the DDMA, Golaghat.

Pre-contract for Essential Materials/Machineries:

This Department is not having any equipments/machinery needed for establishing rescue and rehabilitation process and hence the department will enter into pre-contract with the suppliers/contractors for supply of such machineries and when required. A designated officer will be nominated for this purpose.

Vulnerability assessment:

The department will make vulnerability assessment and identify potential hazards in and around the towns and will be informed to the local community about their vulnerability to potential hazard through urban local bodies.

Contract details:

A comprehensive list of officers involved in disaster management at various levels will be prepared in the district level giving their names, address, telephone numbers, mobile numbers, e-mail address, fax number. The list will circulated among all concerned.

Review:

Annual review of the preparedness measures will be done by the Deputy Director, Town & Country Planning, District Office, Golaghat. Annual review will ensure that all loose ends are tied up so that response during disaster is efficient, effective and time bound.

Mock Drill :

Mock exercises will be carried out for testing the effectiveness of all the preparedness measures including man power, equipments etc.

AWARNESS GENERATION :

The department will carry out Awareness campaign by various means.

Early warning :

There are various Nodal agencies for early warning

Cyclone/Storm	Indian Meteorological Department
Heat and Cold Waves	Indian Meteorological Department
Floods	Central water Commission, State Emergency Operation Centre, North Eastern Space Application centre, Dist. Emergency operation Centre.
Forest Fires	Department of Forest

The Control Room Personnel will keep close coordination with these agencies/departments for receiving early warning. They will also regularly check the website of the above organizations. On receipt of early warning, the personnel will inform to all concerned.

10.14. Emergency Support Function (ESF) :

1. Name of Head:	BIPUL SAIKIA DEPUTY DIRECTOR, T&CP, GOLAGHAT MOBILE NO :- 9435129692	NODAL OFFICER (EXECUTION OF SOP)
2.	PRAKASH SONOWAL, D/M-I, T&CP, Golaghat MOBILE NO :-9101384250	EXECUTION OF SOP &SUPERVISION OF ESF 1&2

10.15. Damage Assessment

The team consist of technical person of Building Permit Section of Sarupathar Municipal Board as mentioned in ESF 1 will do the rapid damage assessment in post disaster as per Annexure - II.

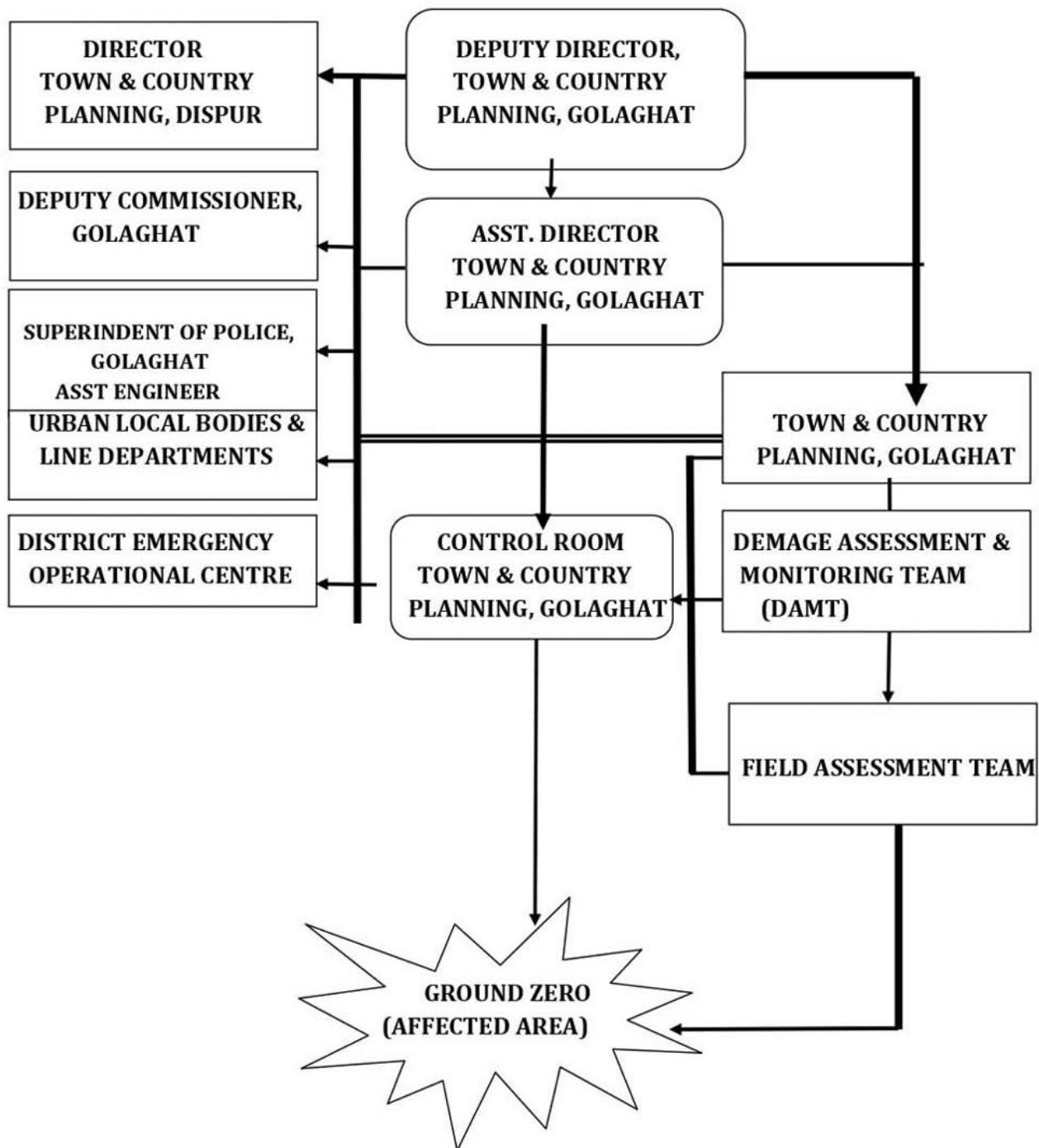
10.16 Rapid Assessment Team (RAT)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Contact No.	Area	Remarks
1	Sri Prakash Sonowal	9101384250		
2	Sri Koushik kr. Thakur	8752901362		
3	Sri Rongki Doley	8822292844		
4	Sri Biman Kochari	7086739413	Technical supervisor will give necessary direction for field visit.	The officials will assess the ground situation and assist/report to concern DAMT officials and report to control room.

10.17. ESF 3 Control Room setup & Logistic:

Sri Prayas Boruah (CONTROL ROOM INCHARGE) Mobile No.- 9401911280	Sri Partha Pratim Dutta Sri Rajib Hazarika-Gr-IV
Sri Prakash Sonowal (DATA COMPIILATION & DAILY SITREP TO HEAD & CONCERNED OFFICES) Mobile No.- 9101384250	Sri Koushik Kr. Thakur Sri Biman Kochari
Sri Rongki Doley (LOGISTIC & SAFETY/SECURITY OF OFFICIALS) Mobile No.- 8822292844	Sri Koushik Kr. Thakur Sri Papu Rajkhowa-Gr-IV Sri Rajib Hazarika-Gr-IV

10.18. Command and Control (CC)



10.19. Details of budget provision:- Budget provision is a must for successful implementation of SOP. Necessary direction to be received from Head office regarding such provision related to Disaster.

